

thirty, sitting on the banks of the salt marshes all day long, sunning and preening themselves.

*Carbo cormoranus* (B.). Common : sedentary.

— *pygmaeus*. Found in Cephalonia, never in Corfu, but very numerous at Butrinto during the winter.

*Summary.*

	Species
Common to Ionian Islands and Britain . . .	157
Doubtful if same as British species . . . . .	3
European, but not British . . . . .	39
Peculiar to Ionian Islands . . . . .	1

Total number of birds of Ionian Islands . . 200

It may appear remarkable that so large a proportion of these species should inhabit such opposite extremities of Europe as Great Britain and the Ionian Islands. The *fauna* of these two regions are however much more distinct than the above numbers would appear to indicate, for many of the birds which abound in the Ionian Islands are of very rare and accidental occurrence in Britain, such for instance as *Cathartes percnopterus*, *Falco rufipes*, *Coracias garrula*, *Oriolus galbula*, *Cypselus alpinus*, *Glareola torquata*, *Ardea purpurea*, &c. —H. E. S.

LII.—*List of the Birds of the Island of Crete, from observations made during a stay of nearly two months, from 27th April to 18th June, 1843.* By H. M. DRUMMOND, 42nd R.H. With Notes by H. E. STRICKLAND, M.A.

[THIS list, which was also read to the British Association at Cork, is necessarily less complete than Capt. Drummond's list of the birds of the Ionian Islands, yet it is a remarkable instance of how much may be done in the short space of two months by an active and observant naturalist. This is the first contribution which has been made since the days of old Belon to the ornithology of Crete\*, an island which, being the most remote extremity of Europe towards the south-east, may be expected to possess a peculiarly interesting fauna.—H. E. S.]

*Vultur fulvus*.

*Cathartes percnopterus* (B.).

*Gypaëtus barbatus*.

{ Probably breed on the island. 1. Very numerous : 2. a few seen on the highest mountains : 3. common on the tops of the mountains.

*Falco subbuteo* (B.). Seen in flocks as late as 12th June, in chase of a large species of beetle, which they dextrously seize with their claws and devour on the wing : it probably breeds : only seen in the dusk of the evening, when several were shot.

\* This island, to which the Saracens first gave the name of Candia, has been known to its inhabitants from the days of Minos to the present hour by no other name than Crete, and I rejoice to see that this venerable appellation is again coming into general use.—H. E. S.

*Falco tinnunculus* (B.). Breeds on the island.

— *tinnunculoides*. Breeds: numerous.

— *rufipes* (B.). Seen in large flocks as late as 30th May: probably breeds.

— *haliaëtus* (B.). Only one individual seen, 29th April.

— *milvus* (B.). A few seen on the Sfakian mountains.

— *buteo* (B.). Breeds.

— *rufus* (B.). Very common the end of April and beginning of May in the marshes.

*Strix passerina* (B.). Very numerous: breeds.

*Corvus corax* (B.). Common: breeds.

— *cornix* (B.). Very numerous: breeds.

— *monedula* (B.). Common at the foots of the mountains, where it breeds.

*Garrulus glandarius*\* (B.?). A few seen on the Sfakian mountains, where they breed.

*Pyrhocorax graculus* (B.). Very numerous on the tops of Mount Ida: breed there.

*Coracias garrula* (B.). Only one seen, 15th May.

*Oriolus galbula* (B.). Only two seen, the spring passage being nearly over.

*Lanius rutilus*† (B.). Very common: breeds.

*Muscicapa grisola* (B.). Common: breeds.

— *albicollis*. Only one seen, 28th April.

*Turdus merula* (B.). Very numerous, particularly on the mountains, where it breeds.

— *cyaneus*. Breeds on the mountains.

*Sylvia turdoides*. Only one seen, 1st May.

— *phragmitis* (B.). Common: breeds.

— *palustris*. Very numerous: breeds (found only in the olive-groves).

— *luscinia* (B.). Very common along the rivers: breeds.

— *melanocephala*. Very numerous: breeds.

— *atricapilla* (B.). A few seen 29th April: does not remain.

— *cinerea* (B.). A few seen 29th April: does not remain.

— *trochilus* (B.). A few seen 29th April: does not remain.

*Troglodytes vulgaris* (B.). Seen only on the mountains, where they were pretty numerous: breed.

*Saxicola oenanthe* (B.). Very common on the mountain tops, where they breed.

— *aurita*. Not quite so common as the above: found lower down on the mountains, where they breed ‡.

\* See the note, p. 414, *suprà*. Crete being further eastward than the Ionian Islands, it is probable that the jay of the former country is not the *Garrulus glandarius*, but *G. atricapillus*.—H. E. S.

† *L. rutilus* is the only one of the tribe found on the island, and *L. meridionalis*, though so common in Corfu and the other Greek islands where it breeds, was nowhere to be seen.—H. M. D.

‡ If the *S. aurita* was actually proved to breed in Crete, it would certainly indicate a specific distinction from *S. stapaizina*. But see the note, p. 416, *suprà*.—H. E. S.

*Saxicola stapazina*. Rare: found and breed in the same places as the *S. aurita*.

———— *rubetra* (B.). A few seen the latter part of April, after which they disappear.

———— *rubicola* (B.). Very numerous: breed on the low grounds.

*Accentor alpinus* (B.). Seen only amongst the snow on the Sfakian range, where they breed.

*Motacilla alba*. One or two seen the end of April, after which they disappeared.

———— *flava* (B.?). One or two seen the end of April: this bird is the common wagtail of the Mediterranean, but differs from the wagtail of England in having a black head.

*Anthus richardi*\* (B.). Found in dry rocky places, where it breeds.

———— *arboreus* (B.). A few seen the latter part of April.

*Alauda cristata*. Very numerous in every part of the island: breeds.

———— *arborea* (B.). Found in considerable number on the mountains, where they breed; none were seen lower down.

*Parus major* (B.). Common: breeds.

———— *cæruleus* (B.). Breeds here, but not so numerous as the last.

*Emberiza melanocephala*. None seen before 22nd of May, and then only a few; from observations since made, they seem to be confined to certain districts where they breed.

———— *miliaria* (B.). Very common: breeds.

———— *hortulana* (B.). Very common on the mountains, where they breed.

———— *cirlus*† (B.). Not very numerous: breeds.

*Fringilla cisalpina*‡. Common: breeds.

———— *cælebs*§ (B.). Very numerous: breeds.

\* This bird I have placed under the present denomination from its very strong resemblance, though it does not quite answer to Temminck's description of it, in having three streaks or bands of darkish olive taking their rise from the corner of the bill, instead of two, the first running from the nostrils through the eye above the auriculars, the second from the corner of the mouth passing under the auriculars, the third from the edge of the lower mandible parallel with the above; throat and breast yellowish ochre, darker on the latter, which is slightly sprinkled with a few light olive specks; sides, belly and vent of a rich cream-colour; upper parts olive tinged with rufous ash, darker on the head and scapulars. Greater and lesser wing-covers olive-brown, edged with light rufous. The tail consists of twelve feathers, and is blackish brown, excepting the two centre ones, which are lighter and shorter than the rest, edged with pale rufous, and the two side ones cream-colour on the outer webs and part of the inner. The first of these has the shaft white, the second black; the third feather from the outside is tipped with white; edge of bastard wing pure white; bill horn-colour, darker at the base; legs and feet pale brown; eyes hazel; length six inches three-quarters, breadth ten inches three-quarters. In the male and female, out of several specimens examined, little or no difference was found.

† *Emberiza casia*, though exceedingly common and breeding in the other islands, was not observed in Crete.

‡ *Fringilla domestica* is not found on the island, though it abounds in the Ionian Islands, where the *F. cisalpina* does not appear.

§ It is curious that this bird, which is so common in Crete, breeding and

- Fringilla chloris* (B.). }  
 ——— *cannabina* (B.). } Common: breed in the island.  
 ——— *montium* (B.). }  
 ——— *carduelis* (B.). }
- Upupa epops* (B.). Two or three only seen, the end of April and beginning of May.
- Merops apiaster* (B.). Very common: most likely breeds on the island, as flocks were seen as late as 17th June.
- Hirundo rustica* (B.). Common: breeds.  
 ——— *urbica* (B.). Not so numerous as the last: breeds on the mountains.  
 ——— *riparia* (B.). Common in the beginning of May, but none seen latterly.  
 ——— *rupestris*. Seen only on the mountains, and probably does not descend till winter, as it is very numerous at that time both in Corfu and Cephalonia, where it may be seen skimming over the marshes.
- Cypselus alpinus* (B.). Common: breeds.  
 ——— *murarius* (B.). Very numerous: breeds.
- Caprimulgus europæus* (B.). A few only seen beginning of May.
- Columba palumbus* (B.). Breeds on Mount Ida, where they are pretty numerous.  
 ——— *livia* (B.). Very common: breeds both in caves on the sea-shore as well as on the highest mountains, where they were found in great numbers.  
 \* ——— *turtur* (B.). Very numerous the end of April and beginning of May during the passage, only a very few remaining to breed.
- Perdix saxatilis*. Very numerous: a covey of young birds was found as early as 29th May.  
 ——— *coturnix* (B.). Not so numerous here as in some of the other islands: a few remain to breed.
- Glareola torquata* (B.). Only two or three were seen, one as late as 12th June.
- Ædicnemus crepitans* (B.). Common: breeds.
- Charadrius minor* (B.). In great numbers in April; none seen after 15th May.
- Ardea cinerea* (B.). Common: breeds.  
 ——— *purpurea* (B.). Very common in the spring; none seen after the middle of May.  
 ——— *garzetta* (B.). Very common in the spring; one seen as late as 10th June in company with a spoonbill.  
 ——— *ralloides* (B.). Very common; none seen after the middle of May.  
 ——— *minuta* (B.). Very common; none seen after the middle of May.
- Nycticorax ardeola* (B.). Two or three only, beginning of May.

probably remaining the whole of the year, is not found in Corfu during the summer months; and as far as I can ascertain, in none of the Ionian Islands during that season. It is there a bird of regular passage, arriving, along with the robin red-breast, in considerable numbers about the first week of October, and not taking its departure till the end of February or beginning of March.



*Platalea leucorodia* (B.). Only one seen, which was shot 10th June and proved to be a female, so that they probably breed on the island.

*Ibis falcinellus* (B.). Two or three seen the latter part of April.

*Numenius arquatus* (B.). Two or three seen the latter part of April.

*Tringa minuta* (B.). Very common the latter part of April; none seen after the 15th May.

*Machetes pugnax* (B.).

*Totanus calidris* (B.).

———— *ochropus* (B.).

———— *hypoleucos* (B.).

———— *glottis* (B.).

} Very common the latter part of April; none seen after the 15th May.

*Scolopax major* (B.).

———— *gallinago* (B.).

} A good number were seen the latter part of April, when six couple were shot one day; none seen afterwards.

*Gallinula porzana* (B.). Common: breeds.

———— *pusilla* (B.). Common end of April; none seen afterwards.

———— *chloropus* (B.). One or two only seen.

*Sterna hirundo* (B.). One only, 18th June.

———— *nigra* (B.). Common: breeds.

*Larus argentatus* (B.). Very common: breeds.

———— *melanocephalus*. One only, 28th April.

*Puffinus cinereus*. A few seen on the coast, middle of June.

———— *anglorum* (B.). Common: breeds.

*Thalassidroma pelagica* (B.). Several were seen off the island on 19th June.

*Anas querquedula* (B.). A few seen in pairs as late as middle of June.

———— *nyroca* (B.). A few seen in pairs as late as middle of May.

*Pelecanus onocrotalus*. One seen beginning of May; probably common in winter.

*Carbo cormoranus* (B.). Common: breeds.

*Summary.*

	Species
Common to Crete and Britain. . . .	84
Doubtful if same as British species	2
European but not British. . . . .	19

105

All the birds in this list have been noticed also in the Ionian Islands, except the four following:—*Accentor alpinus*, *Anthus richardi*, *Fringilla cisalpina*, and *Platalea leucorodia*.—H. E. S.

LIII.—*Excerpta Zoologica, or abridged Extracts from Foreign Journals.* By Dr. FELIX VON BÄRENSPRUNG.

*Vegetation upon Living Animals.*

WITHIN the last few years several observations have been made on certain of the lower classes of vegetable productions, the parasitical occurrence of which on living animals gives